

THE COMING OF MISS MARY.

I never see de sunshine
In all de world so bright;
But long come sweet Miss Mary,
En I know what make de light!

De garden—de des primula!
In all de Sunday cloze;
But long come sweet Miss Mary,
En I know what make de rose!

De night come up de hillside—
Let down de evening bars;
But long come sweet Miss Mary,
En I know what make de stars!

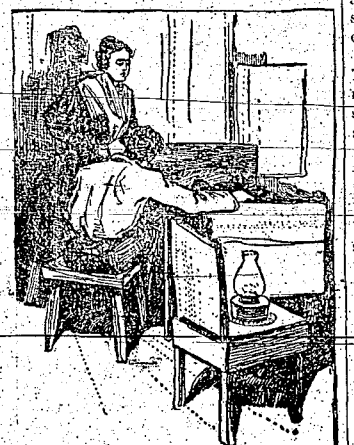
Bekaze she des so purty,
De world, I'm eas' ter wes';
Toll say, on star, on sunshine—
"You better look yo' bes'!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

SILENT SAM.

It was a strange conglomeration of humanity that occupied the mining camp in Rocky Gulch. Prospectors and adventurers from all parts of the globe were there assembled. There was Red Mike; there was Baldy Slick, who had made and lost fortunes at the card tables; there was Coyote Pete, who had prospected in every gold field upon the face of the globe; there was Silent Sam, so called because of his disinclination to join in conversation; and Talkative Bob, who received his appellation for a dissimilar reason; there was St. Louis Joe, who dispensed liquor to the miners; and Topsy Tim, whose sole ambition was to pan enough dust to keep himself in a chronic state of intoxication. There were others, but among them all no representative of the gentler sex until Joe Hardy—Honest Joe, they dubbed him—drifted into the camp, accompanied by his brave young wife.

Some way the camp seemed different after "Mrs. Joe" came. There may have been no less drinking, but there was less brawling; there was perhaps just as much gambling, but there was less shouting; and when Joe's baby came a wave of reformation actually swept through the camp.

It became the custom to gather around Joe's cabin every Sunday, and the baby was gazed at with mingled awe and admiration. As months went



"YOU, LIKE AS HANBY AS A MOTHER."

by Babe, as every one called her, developed cute and affectionate ways, and she was almost worshipped by those rough miners.

There came a sad day for Rocky Gulch, however. Babe was ill. She lay upon her little bed, tossing her tiny arms and moaning plaintively. The miners knocked off work and gathered in anxious groups in the saloon, and the saloon light, and declared not one drop would the boys get till Babe got well.

"Ain't a gold" for her some galoot git full and git a-shootin' off his gun an' disturbing Babe," he said.

Half a dozen of the men remained, up all night, near the cottage, "to be on hand," they said, "if Joe wanted anything."

The second night Silent Sam offered to sit by Babe to "spoh" Joe and his wife. His services were accepted, though Joe and his wife took turns sitting up with him.

"You are as handy as a mother," remarked Mrs. Joe, after Sam had been ministering to the little sufferer.

Sam swallowed a big lump in his throat two or three times before he replied:

"I had a little feller about Babe's age when I left home two year ago."

"I should think you would want to go home to your family, Sam," said Mrs. Joe; "they must miss you sadly."

"Me an' that old woman had some words; that's why I left," said Sam. "Guess I was mostly to blame, though," he added, "an' sorry 'bout it."

"I'd go back," said Mrs. Joe, softly.

Babe didn't improve, and the anxiety of the community deepened day by day. At last one night, shortly after midnight, Joe came to the half-dozen men who still kept their nightly vigil near his cabin. They gathered around him.

"Any change, Joe?" they eagerly inquired.

Joe struggled some minutes to reply, and then with a great sob said:

"Babe's gone," and rushed past the group into darkness.

Every inhabitant of Rocky Gulch knew of Babe's death long before morning, and the most of them were gathered at a respectful distance from the cabin when Joe stepped to the door after sunrise.

"Come in, boys, an' see her," he said, and one by one they filed past the peaceful figure which lay with a smile on the sweet, upturned face.

"It's a cryin' shame," said Coyote Pete, "that the Babe can't hev a genuine, first-class funeral, but there ain't no show for a spread in this hole."

"Ef there was time I'd go ter 'Prisco an' tote a casket in on my back," said Red Mike, "but there ain't, so's no use talkin'."

"Now, don't yo' fret," said Baldy Slick, "Babe's gone" ter hev a funeral, the like of which ain't been seen in New York itself, and he unfolded his plan to the boys.

Two of Baldy Slick's tables were torn apart and a rude casket was constructed of the boards. The inside was lined with a beautiful dry moss, gathered from the mountain side, the outside

THE GOLD STANDARD.

ALL COUNTRIES ARE RAPIDLY ADOPTING IT.

Russia, Japan and India, with Their Population of 405,000,000 People, Have Fallen Into Line Since the Campaign of 1890.

The currency question was so thoroughly discussed in 1890, and the assertions of the adherents of silver as a standard money metal have been so thoroughly disproven by the events since that date, that a detailed discussion of the question seems now unnecessary. It is not improper, however, to call attention to some great facts which account in some degree, at least, for the course of the great nations in one by one abandoning the double, fluctuating standard and adopting the single and now almost universal standard—gold.

The general movement among nations for the adoption of the single gold standard began about 1870 (except in the case of England, which took this action in 1816), and since that time all the nations of the world, excepting Mexico, China, Korea, Siam, Persia, and some of the smaller republics of Central and South America, have adopted the single gold standard. Recent statements indicate that China is pushing for the introduction of the gold standard in her customs service. This, if accomplished, will doubtless be the initial step toward similar action with reference to the currency of that country. Consular statements recently published indicate that Siam is preparing to adopt the single gold standard. Even in the short four years since the campaign of 1890 the gold standard has been adopted in Japan, with a population of 40,000,000; Russia, with a population of 125,000,000; India, with a population of 300,000,000; and several of the Central and South American republics.

In the three hundred and fifty-seven years prior to 1850 the gold production of the world averaged less than \$10,000,000 per annum; in the fifty years since 1850 the gold production of the world has averaged \$135,000,000 per annum, and in the year 1890 was \$315,000,000. In the four closing years of the nineteenth century the gold production of the world was greater than that of the entire first half of the century. In the single year 1890 the gold production was as great as that of the first thirty-three years of the century.

This enormous increase in the production of gold as compared with that of previous centuries began with the discovery of gold in California in 1848, followed by similar discoveries in Australia in 1853; then by later discoveries in Colorado a few years later, then by the enormous discoveries in South Africa, which have proved the greatest gold-producing mines ever known, and within the past three years the great discoveries in Alaska. All these have been supplemented, and their results multiplied manifold, by the development of new mines of extraction.

Through which mines formerly abandoned as worthless again became valuable. These discoveries and developments account for the fact that the gold production of the world in the last fifty years has been more than twice as great as that of the preceding three hundred and fifty years.

As a consequence, the gold in existence to-day, according to the statistics of such eminent statisticians as Tooke, Newmarch and Muhlhall, and adding to these the later statements of the Director of the Mint, is more than three times as great as in 1850. During that time the population has increased 50 per cent; being, according to equally eminent statisticians, 1,075,000,000 in 1850 and 1,500,000,000 at the present time. This would give twice as much gold for each person to-day as in 1850. In addition to this, however, Muhlhall shows that two-thirds of the gold of the world to-day is coined and used as money, while in 1850 only one-third of the gold was coined. This again doubles the amount of gold money, making, therefore, more than four times as much gold currency for each individual in the world to-day as in 1850.

Of the world's silver, according to the same authority (Muhlhall), 40 per cent was coined in 1850 and 55 per cent in 1890.

Gold, unlike most commodities produced, is, for the most part retained permanently—not eaten, or worn out, or destroyed—and each year's addition from the mines thus increases the world's permanent stock of the money metal, excepting the small proportion which is used in the arts, which averages, perhaps, 15 to 20 per cent of the world's product. Keeping this in mind, it will be seen that the result of the last half-century of gold production in the total amount mined is more than twice as great as that in three hundred and fifty years preceding, has enormously increased the world's permanent stock of this accepted money metal, and seems of itself to offer an important, if not a complete, explanation of the fact that during that half century in which the product has so greatly increased, practically all the nations of the world have abandoned the double standard and adopted this rapidly increasing and generally accepted measure of value.

There has been also an enormous increase in the production of silver during the same period, the total of the last fifty years being, in round numbers, \$5,000,000,000, against \$4,000,000,000 in the three hundred and fifty years preceding. This silver has also gone largely into use as a money metal, and the amount of silver money in circulation as a full-circulating medium has greatly increased.

On an Index.

About one thousand million gallons of oil of all kinds are annually exported from the United States, forming one of the largest and most valuable of the products of the country sent abroad. But all the money received in three years for our oil exports would be headed to offset the sum foreign ship-owners take out of the United States each year for doing 92 per cent of the foreign carrying. People readily appreciate the value of our oil exports, but they seem to be ignorant regarding the gold or its equivalent in our commodities that is sent abroad each year to pay foreigners for carrying our imports and exports.

LIKE A SCENE FROM HADES.

Traveler Comes on the Vaudoux Dance in Depths of Haytian Forest.

The night grows in round us again. As we go the next incline a scream pierces upward to us. We push on. Now you can hear the short, sullen bark of the Vaudoux drum, and advancing from behind a curtain of black trees, in which are dotted stars and fire-disks, we come in sight of a great, red glow set in the heart of the forest.

A group of negroes are dancing round the fire; it is the wind-up of a three-days-long Vaudoux orgie. Two days ago a black goat was sacrificed to the sacred snake, and the frenzy of the worshippers is still unexhausted. There they are, screaming, writhing and swaying, apparently blind to all outward things. You rein up your horse to watch. They take no heed of you, for they have no eyes in this remote and lonely spot save for their excesses. Here they are not afraid of interference, nor that interference is to be expected anywhere in the island, but here in these wild districts, cut off from civilization and the town by the slabby and unmanageable mud of the rainy season and by the pathless hills, they omit all precaution.

Easily you can pick out the Mamalo. There she is in dirty white, bound round the waist with a red sash. Opposite to her dances a large, fierce-eyed, splat-footed negro. The fire, the posturing black forms, the uncouth howls—it is like a scene from Hades. You may be the bravest man in the world, but when you reflect that the probabilities are hugely in favor of these same people having sacrificed a child to their god at some date not too remote your hand goes creeping to your revolver.

When you grow tired of watching, you turn and make a detour, striding the far edge of the clearing, and finding the track again you pass through a deserted village, the inhabitants of which are all at the Vaudoux dance. The fires, which the negro always keeps a light, still shine, mere little glow-worms on the bare, brown earth.

While upon the subject of child-sacrifice, let me state that, although there can be no doubt that at certain seasons of the year, and more particularly at Easter and Christmas, such sacrifices do most certainly take place, still, regardless of what has been written upon the subject, I strenuously believe that no European, with the single exception of one, has ever actually been present on an occasion of the kind. The dead child sacrificially dismembered has frequently been seen afterward, but the actual ceremony excludes most rigorously all save the initiated.

WHERE LIGHTNING KILLS.

Five Persons in Every Million Liable to Be Struck Dead—Ohio's Hard Luck.

The weather-bureau has issued a statement of damage to property and loss of life through lightning in the United States during nine years.

It appears that 312 persons are annually killed by lightning in this country, taking a fair average. The worst year was 1895, when 420 Americans were destroyed in this way. In 1898 the mortality was 367. In nine years from 1889 to 1898, inclusive, five in every million of the population were killed by lightning. The danger seems to be least in large cities.

Farm hands furnished the most victims. Ohio is the greatest sufferer, the death rate by lightning in that State being twenty-four in every hundred thousand persons of the farming class.

The greatest proportion of fatal strokes is found in the Missouri Valley, on the Great Plains and in the Rocky Mountain region. In 1898, 1,805 buildings were damaged or destroyed by lightning, involving a loss of \$1,446,880. During the same year lightning killed live stock of a value of \$18,257.

Much damage might be avoided by grounding wires at intervals along barbed wire fences.

So far as human beings are concerned practically all the deaths occur from April to September, the highest record being in June and July.

Electric Power in the Navy.

The cautious experiment of electrically driven turret turning machinery on the Brooklyn, of chain ammunition hoists on the Puritan, the system of blowers and exhaustors on the Wisconsin, have all been grouped on the Kennerly and Kentucky. These two battleships have more of their auxiliary machinery driven by electric power than any other warships afloat. These battleships represent the intermediate stage between steam and electrically driven auxiliary machinery, and show results in economy in coal.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

ALL COUNTRIES ARE RAPIDLY ADOPTING IT.

Russia, Japan and India, with Their Population of 405,000,000 People, Have Fallen Into Line Since the Campaign of 1890.

The currency question was so thoroughly discussed in 1890, and the assertions of the adherents of silver as a standard money metal have been so thoroughly disproven by the events since that date, that a detailed discussion of the question seems now unnecessary. It is not improper, however, to call attention to some great facts which account in some degree, at least, for the course of the great nations in one by one abandoning the double, fluctuating standard and adopting the single and now almost universal standard—gold.

The general movement among nations for the adoption of the single gold standard began about 1870 (except in the case of England, which took this action in 1816), and since that time all the nations of the world, excepting Mexico, China, Korea, Siam, Persia, and some of the smaller republics of Central and South America, have adopted the single gold standard. Recent statements indicate that China is pushing for the introduction of the gold standard in her customs service. This, if accomplished, will doubtless be the initial step toward similar action with reference to the currency of that country. Consular statements recently published indicate that Siam is preparing to adopt the single gold standard. Even in the short four years since the campaign of 1890 the gold standard has been adopted in Japan, with a population of 40,000,000; Russia, with a population of 125,000,000; India, with a population of 300,000,000; and several of the Central and South American republics.

In the three hundred and fifty-seven years prior to 1850 the gold production of the world averaged less than \$10,000,000 per annum; in the fifty years since 1850 the gold production of the world has averaged \$135,000,000 per annum, and in the year 1890 was \$315,000,000. In the four closing years of the nineteenth century the gold production of the world was greater than that of the entire first half of the century. In the single year 1890 the gold production was as great as that of the first thirty-three years of the century.

This enormous increase in the production of gold as compared with that of previous centuries began with the discovery of gold in California in 1848, followed by similar discoveries in Australia in 1853; then by later discoveries in Colorado a few years later, then by the enormous discoveries in South Africa, which have proved the greatest gold-producing mines ever known, and within the past three years the great discoveries in Alaska. All these have been supplemented, and their results multiplied manifold, by the development of new mines of extraction.

Through which mines formerly abandoned as worthless again became valuable. These discoveries and developments account for the fact that the gold production of the world in the last fifty years has been more than twice as great as that of the preceding three hundred and fifty years.

As a consequence, the gold in existence to-day, according to the statistics of such eminent statisticians as Tooke, Newmarch and Muhlhall, and adding to these the later statements of the Director of the Mint, is more than three times as great as in 1850. During that time the population has increased 50 per cent; being, according to equally eminent statisticians, 1,075,000,000 in 1850 and 1,500,000,000 at the present time. This would give twice as much gold for each person to-day as in 1850. In addition to this, however, Muhlhall shows that two-thirds of the gold of the world to-day is coined and used as money, while in 1850 only one-third of the gold was coined. This again doubles the amount of gold money, making, therefore, more than four times as much gold currency for each individual in the world to-day as in 1850.

Of the world's silver, according to the same authority (Muhlhall), 40 per cent was coined in 1850 and 55 per cent in 1890.

Gold, unlike most commodities produced, is, for the most part retained permanently—not eaten, or worn out, or destroyed—and each year's addition from the mines thus increases the world's permanent stock of the money metal, excepting the small proportion which is used in the arts, which averages, perhaps, 15 to 20 per cent of the world's product. Keeping this in mind, it will be seen that the result of the last half-century of gold production in the total amount mined is more than twice as great as that in three hundred and fifty years preceding, has enormously increased the world's permanent stock of this accepted money metal, and seems of itself to offer an important, if not a complete, explanation of the fact that during that half century in which the product has so greatly increased, practically all the nations of the world have abandoned the double standard and adopted this rapidly increasing and generally accepted measure of value.

There has been also an enormous increase in the production of silver during the same period, the total of the last fifty years being, in round numbers, \$5,000,000,000, against \$4,000,000,000 in the three hundred and fifty years preceding. This silver has also gone largely into use as a money metal, and the amount of silver money in circulation as a full-circulating medium has greatly increased.

On an Index.

About one thousand million gallons of oil of all kinds are annually exported from the United States, forming one of the largest and most valuable of the products of the country sent abroad. But all the money received in three years for our oil exports would be headed to offset the sum foreign ship-owners take out of the United States each year for doing 92 per cent of the foreign carrying. People readily appreciate the value of our oil exports, but they seem to be ignorant regarding the gold or its equivalent in our commodities that is sent abroad each year to pay foreigners for carrying our imports and exports.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

ALL COUNTRIES ARE RAPIDLY ADOPTING IT.

Russia, Japan and India, with Their Population of 405,000,000 People, Have Fallen Into Line Since the Campaign of 1890.

The currency question was so thoroughly discussed in 1890, and the assertions of the adherents of silver as a standard money metal have been so thoroughly disproven by the events since that date, that a detailed discussion of the question seems now unnecessary. It is not improper, however, to call attention to some great facts which account in some degree, at least, for the course of the great nations in one by one abandoning the double, fluctuating standard and adopting the single and now almost universal standard—gold.

The general movement among nations for the adoption of the single gold standard began about 1870 (except in the case of England, which took this action in 1816), and since that time all the nations of the world, excepting Mexico, China, Korea, Siam, Persia, and some of the smaller republics of Central and South America, have adopted the single gold standard. Recent statements indicate that China is pushing for the introduction of the gold standard in her customs service. This, if accomplished, will doubtless be the initial step toward similar action with reference to the currency of that country. Consular statements recently published indicate that Siam is preparing to adopt the single gold standard. Even in the short four years since the campaign of 1890 the gold standard has been adopted in Japan, with a population of 40,000,000; Russia, with a population of 125,000,000; India, with a population of 300,000,000; and several of the Central and South American republics.

In the three hundred and fifty-seven years prior to 1850 the gold production of the world averaged less than \$10,000,000 per annum; in the fifty years since 1850 the gold production of the world has averaged \$135,000,000 per annum, and in the year 1890 was \$315,000,000. In the four closing years of the nineteenth century the gold production of the world was greater than that of the entire first half of the century. In the single year 1890 the gold production was as great as that of the first thirty-three years of the century.

This enormous increase in the production of gold as compared with that of previous centuries began with the discovery of gold in California in 1848, followed by similar discoveries in Australia in 1853; then by later discoveries in Colorado a few years later, then by the enormous discoveries in South Africa, which have proved the greatest gold-producing mines ever known, and within the past three years the great discoveries in Alaska. All these have been supplemented, and their results multiplied manifold, by the development of new mines of extraction.

Through which mines formerly abandoned as worthless again became valuable. These discoveries and developments account for the fact that the gold production of the world in the last fifty years has been more than twice as great as that of the preceding three hundred and fifty years.

As a consequence, the gold in existence to-day, according to the statistics of such eminent statisticians as Tooke, Newmarch and Muhlhall, and adding to these the later statements of the Director of the Mint, is more than three times as great as in 1850. During that time the population has increased 50 per cent; being, according to equally eminent statisticians, 1,075,000,000 in 1850 and 1,500,000,000 at the present time. This would give twice as much gold for each person to-day as in 1850. In addition to this, however, Muhlhall shows that two-thirds of the gold of the world to-day is coined and used as money, while in 1850 only one-third of the gold was coined. This again doubles the amount of gold money, making, therefore, more than four times as much gold currency for each individual in the world to-day as in 1850.

Of the world's silver, according to the same authority (Muhlhall), 40 per cent was coined in 1850 and 55 per cent in 1890.

Gold, unlike most commodities produced, is, for the most part retained permanently—not eaten, or worn out, or destroyed—and each year's addition from the mines thus increases the world's permanent stock of the money metal, excepting the small proportion which is used in the arts, which averages, perhaps, 15 to 20 per cent of the world's product. Keeping this in mind, it will be seen that the result of the last half-century of gold production in the total amount mined is more than twice as great as that in three hundred and fifty years preceding, has enormously increased the world's permanent stock of this accepted money metal, and seems of itself to offer an important, if not a complete, explanation of the fact that during that half century in which the product has so greatly increased, practically all the nations of the world have abandoned the double standard and adopted this rapidly increasing and generally accepted measure of value.

There has been also an enormous increase in the production of silver during the same period, the total of the last fifty years being, in round numbers, \$5,000,000,000, against \$4,000,000,000 in the three hundred and fifty years preceding. This silver has also gone largely into use as a money metal, and the amount of silver money in circulation as a full-circulating medium has greatly increased.

On an Index.

About one thousand million gallons of oil of all kinds are annually exported from the United States, forming one of the largest and most valuable of the products of the country sent abroad. But all the money received in three years for our oil exports would be headed to offset the sum foreign ship-owners take out of the United States each year for doing 92 per cent of the foreign carrying. People readily appreciate the value of our oil exports, but they seem to be ignorant regarding the gold or its equivalent in our commodities that is sent abroad each year to pay foreigners for carrying our imports and exports.

OUR ISLAND MARKETS.

French Journal Shows Their Value to the United States.

The prospective value of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian, Philippine and Samoan Islands as markets for the products of the farm and factory in the United States, is illustrated by a recent publication in the *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*, an official publication of the French Government, which discusses at considerable length the consuming powers of those islands and their consequent economic value to the United States, and the prospective increase in their consuming powers, through enlarged production under American capital. The statement is as follows:

"The consumption of foreign products by these islands is made up almost equally of articles of manufacture and of agriculture of the temperate zone. Out of \$20,125,321 worth of products exported from the United States to Cuba in 1894, the value of \$9,440,553 was in products of agriculture. Out of \$18,016,377 worth of exports for the year 1899, \$9,799,513 worth belonged to the same category. The exports from the United States to the 'Pearl of the Antilles' are made up principally of cereals, live animals, salt meat, cotton goods, machinery, footwear, instruments, etc."

"Spain, under normal conditions, sold annually to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, about \$40,000,000 worth of goods, principally manufactured articles, besides wines, oils, flour, meats and vegetables. Out of 135,000,000 pesetas' worth of merchandise shipped from Spain to Cuba in 1896, about 50,000,000 represented the value of products of agriculture. The proportion was nearly the same in the case of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands."

"Speaking generally, we may assume that under normal conditions the surplus production of Cuba and the Philippines before the war amounted to about \$125,000,000 annually, and their consumption to \$100,000,000, but that their productive power is capable of great increase, which in turn will cause a similar increase in consumption. About one-half of the imports into these islands was of Spanish origin and the other half came from other countries proportionate to their proximity or distance. Thus the United States furnished the greater part of the imports into Cuba and Porto Rico, while the Philippine Islands received whatever Spain was unable to furnish them with from Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Calcutta and Australian ports."

OUR BETT SUGAR SAFE.

PRODUCTION OF CANE SUGAR DECREASING EVERYWHERE.

Two-Thirds of the World's Sugar Supply Now Comes from Beet Sugar Growing Countries—The Porto Rican Tariff—Our Island Markets.

Simultaneously with the development of the withdrawal of slave labor from the production of cane-sugar, beets increased their percentage of the world's supply from 4.35 in 1840 to 14 per cent in 1890; 20 per cent in 1895; 34 per cent in 1897, and they now produce 60 per cent, or two-thirds of the world's sugar. This fact shows that the beet-sugar zone need no longer fear the competition of the tropics in the production of sugar, and especially if a reasonable protection is granted them, as is the case in the United States. The farmers of this country have been encouraged by the Republican party in their ambition to produce the sugar of the country. The experience of other nations and of other parts of the temperate zone has shown that sugar can be produced from beets in great quantities, and at a very small cost, and can successfully compete with cane sugar under the most favorable circumstances. Under the stimulus given to the beet sugar production by Republican legislation, beet sugar factories sprang up all over the United States, and the production of beet sugar has already reached large proportions and is increasing with wonderful rapidity.

The first thought that came to the minds of the farmers when the events following the war for the liberation of Cuba brought under our control certain tropical areas was whether or not the possession or control of tropical territory by the United States would injure, or perhaps destroy, the opportunities which they believed were almost within their grasp for supplying the \$100,000,000 worth of sugar which the people of the United States annually consumed. This fear—if it reached the stage in which it could be called by that name—was answered in the negative by the Republican party when it passed the Porto Rican bill. The Democratic party fought with all its power to prevent the enactment of the measure which placed a duty upon articles coming into the United States from Porto Rico. That duty was small, but it was an explicit declaration by the Republican party that it would not yield the power to fix such tariff, as it might deem judicious, against the products of cheap tropical labor wherever located and under whatever conditions. In other words, it was a distinct promise to the American farmer that the need not fear that the Republican party would permit the cheap labor and cheap sugar of any tropical territory to be brought here in a manner which would destroy the American industry of beet sugar production which the farmers of the United States have, under protection given by the Republican party, been building up during the last few years.

The farmers of the temperate zone can produce beet sugar successfully in competition with the sugar-cane of the tropics when both are handled by free labor, and this advantage which the American farmer will be strengthened in the United States so long as the Republican party retains its control and is able to apply the protective principle in the interests of its farmers as it did in the case of the Porto Rican bill, against which the Democrats turned their every energy. With a few years of moderate protection against the cheap labor of the tropics, the beet sugar industry in the United States will be placed fairly and squarely upon its feet. Meantime the improved condition of labor in the tropics, and the opportunities for higher wages which the guidance of the United States will give them, will more nearly equalize the cost of the two systems of production.

One further fact in regard to the world's production and producing capacity is worthy of consideration in this connection, and that is that nearly two-thirds of the sugar now imported into the United States comes from the Islands of the Pacific. The total importation of sugar into the United States in the ten months ending with April, 1890, amounted to 3,309,026,763 pounds, and of this amount 1,804,442,362 pounds were from the East Indies, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippine Islands, thus indicating the possibilities of our Pacific territory to supply that portion of our consumption which it will be necessary to import until the farmers of this country are able to supply the home demand. Instead of sending to other countries and other peoples the \$100,000,000 per year which we have been annually expending for foreign-grown sugar, it may be expended under the American flag and in a manner which will benefit the people of our islands, and incidentally those of our own people who may enter upon business enterprises in them.

OUR BETT SUGAR SAFE.

PRODUCTION OF CANE SUGAR DECREASING EVERYWHERE.

Two-Thirds of the World's Sugar Supply Now Comes from Beet Sugar Growing Countries—The Porto Rican Tariff—Our Island Markets.

Simultaneously with the development of the withdrawal of slave labor from the production of cane-sugar, beets increased their percentage of the world's supply from 4.35 in 1840 to 14 per cent in 1890; 20 per cent in 1895; 34 per cent in 1897, and they now produce 60 per cent, or two-thirds of the world's sugar. This fact shows that the beet-sugar zone need no longer fear the competition of the tropics in the production of sugar, and especially if a reasonable protection is granted them, as is the case in the United States. The farmers of this country have been encouraged by the Republican party in their ambition to produce the sugar of the country. The experience of other nations and of other parts of the temperate zone has shown that sugar can be produced from beets in great quantities, and at a very small cost, and can successfully compete with cane sugar under the most favorable circumstances. Under the stimulus given to the beet sugar production by Republican legislation, beet sugar factories sprang up all over the United States, and the production of beet sugar has already reached large proportions and is increasing with wonderful rapidity.

The first thought that came to the minds of the farmers when the events following the war for the liberation of Cuba brought under our control certain tropical areas was whether or not the possession or control of tropical territory by the United States would injure, or perhaps destroy, the opportunities which they believed were almost within their grasp for supplying the \$100,000,000 worth of sugar which the people of the United States annually consumed. This fear—if it reached the stage in which it could be called by that name—was answered in the negative by the Republican party when it passed the Porto Rican bill. The Democratic party fought with all its power to prevent the enactment of the measure which placed a duty upon articles coming into the United States from Porto Rico. That duty was small, but it was an explicit declaration by the Republican party that it would not yield the power to fix such tariff, as it might deem judicious, against the products of cheap tropical labor wherever located and under whatever conditions. In other words, it was a distinct promise to the American farmer that the need not fear that the Republican party would permit the cheap labor and cheap sugar of any tropical territory to be brought here in a manner which would destroy the American industry of beet sugar production which the farmers of the United States have, under protection given by the Republican party, been building up during the last few years.

The farmers of the temperate zone can produce beet sugar successfully in competition with the sugar-cane of the tropics when both are handled by free labor, and this advantage which the American farmer will be strengthened in the United States so long as the Republican party retains its control and is able to apply the protective principle in the interests of its farmers as it did in the case of the Porto Rican bill, against which the Democrats turned their every energy. With a few years of moderate protection against the cheap labor of the tropics, the beet sugar industry in the United States will be placed fairly and squarely upon its feet. Meantime the improved condition of labor in the tropics, and the opportunities for higher wages which the guidance of the United States will give them, will more nearly equalize the cost of the two systems of production.

One further fact in regard to the world's production and producing capacity is worthy of consideration in this connection, and that is that nearly two-thirds of the sugar now imported into the United States comes from the Islands of the Pacific. The total importation of sugar into the United States in the ten months ending with April, 1890, amounted to 3,309,026,763 pounds, and of this amount 1,804,442,362 pounds were from the East Indies, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippine Islands, thus indicating the possibilities of our Pacific territory to supply that portion of our consumption which it will be necessary to import until the farmers of this country are able to supply the home demand. Instead of sending to other countries and other peoples the \$100,000,000 per year which we have been annually expending for foreign-grown sugar, it may be expended under the American flag and in a manner which will benefit the people of our islands, and incidentally those of our own people who may enter upon business enterprises in them.

OUR BETT SUGAR SAFE.

PRODUCTION OF CANE SUGAR DECREASING EVERYWHERE.

Two-Thirds of the World's Sugar Supply Now Comes from Beet Sugar Growing Countries—The Porto Rican Tariff—Our Island Markets.

Simultaneously with the development of the withdrawal of slave labor from the production of cane-sugar, beets increased their percentage of the world's supply from 4.35 in 1840 to 14 per cent in 1890; 20 per cent in 1895; 34 per cent in 1897, and they now produce 60 per cent, or two-thirds of the world's sugar. This fact shows that the beet-sugar zone need no longer fear the competition of the tropics in the production of sugar, and especially if a reasonable protection is granted them, as is the case in the United States. The farmers of this country have been encouraged by the Republican party in their ambition to produce the sugar of the country. The experience of other nations and of other parts of the temperate zone has shown that sugar can be produced from beets in great quantities, and at a very small cost, and can successfully compete with cane sugar under the most favorable circumstances. Under the stimulus given to the beet sugar production by Republican legislation, beet sugar factories sprang up all over the United States, and the production of beet sugar has already reached large proportions and is increasing with wonderful rapidity.

The first thought that came to the minds of the farmers when the events following the war for the liberation of Cuba brought under our control certain tropical areas was whether or not the possession or control of tropical territory by the United States would injure, or perhaps destroy, the opportunities which they believed were almost within their grasp for supplying the \$100,000,000 worth of sugar which the people of the United States annually consumed. This fear—if it reached the stage in which it could be called by that name—was answered in the negative by the Republican party when it passed the Porto Rican bill. The Democratic party fought with all its power to prevent the enactment of the measure which placed a duty upon articles coming into the United States from Porto Rico. That duty was small, but it was an explicit declaration by the Republican party that it would not yield the power to fix such tariff, as it might deem judicious, against the products of cheap tropical labor wherever located and under whatever conditions. In other words, it was a distinct promise to the American farmer that the need not fear that the Republican party would permit the cheap labor and cheap sugar of any tropical territory to be brought here in a manner which would destroy the American industry of beet sugar production which the farmers of the United States have, under protection given by the Republican party, been building up during the last few years.

The farmers of the temperate zone can produce beet sugar successfully in competition with the sugar-cane of the tropics when both are handled by free labor, and this advantage which the American farmer will be strengthened in the United States so long as the Republican party retains its control and is able to apply the protective principle in the interests of its farmers as it did in the case of the Porto Rican bill, against which the Democrats turned their every energy. With a few years of moderate protection against the cheap labor of the tropics, the beet sugar industry in the United States will be placed fairly and squarely upon its feet. Meantime the improved condition of labor in the tropics, and the opportunities for higher wages which the guidance of the United States will give them, will more nearly equalize the cost of the two systems of production.

One further fact in regard to the world's production and producing capacity is worthy of consideration in this connection, and that is that nearly two-thirds of the sugar now imported into the United States comes from the Islands of the Pacific. The total importation of sugar into the United States in the ten months ending with April, 1890, amounted to 3,309,026,763 pounds, and of this amount 1,804,442,362 pounds were from the East Indies, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippine Islands, thus indicating the possibilities of our Pacific territory to supply that portion of our consumption which it will be necessary to import until the farmers of this country are able to supply the home demand. Instead of sending to other countries and other peoples the \$100,000,000 per year which we have been annually expending for foreign-grown sugar, it may be expended under the American flag and in a manner which will benefit the people of our islands, and incidentally those of our own people who may enter upon business enterprises in them.

OUR BETT SUGAR SAFE.

PRODUCTION OF CANE SUGAR DECREASING EVERYWHERE.

Two-Thirds of the World's Sugar Supply Now Comes from Beet Sugar Growing Countries—The Porto Rican Tariff—Our Island Markets.

Simultaneously with the development of the withdrawal of slave labor from the production of cane-sugar, beets increased their percentage of the world's supply from 4.35 in 1840 to 14 per cent in 1890; 20 per cent in 1895; 34 per cent in 1897, and they now produce 60 per cent, or two-thirds of the world's sugar. This fact shows that the beet-sugar zone need no longer fear the competition of the tropics in the production of sugar, and especially if a reasonable protection is granted them, as is the case in the United States. The farmers of this country have been encouraged by the Republican party in their ambition to produce the sugar of the country. The experience of other nations and of other parts of the temperate zone has shown that sugar can be produced from beets in great quantities, and at a very small cost, and can successfully compete with cane sugar under the most favorable circumstances. Under the stimulus given to the beet sugar production by Republican legislation, beet sugar factories sprang up all over the United States, and the production of beet sugar has already reached large proportions and is increasing with wonderful rapidity.

The first thought that came to the minds of the farmers when the events following the war for the liberation of Cuba brought under our control certain tropical areas was whether or not the possession or control of tropical territory by the United States would injure, or perhaps destroy, the opportunities which they believed were almost within their grasp for supplying the \$100,000,000 worth of sugar which the people of the United States annually consumed. This fear—if it reached the stage in which it could be called by that name—was answered in the negative by the Republican party when it passed the Porto Rican bill. The Democratic party fought with all its power to prevent the enactment of the measure which placed a duty upon articles coming into the United States from Porto Rico. That duty was small, but it was an explicit declaration by the Republican party that it would not yield the power to fix such tariff, as it might deem judicious, against the products of cheap tropical labor wherever located and under whatever conditions. In other words, it was a distinct promise to the American farmer that the need not fear that the Republican party would permit the cheap labor and cheap sugar of any tropical territory to be brought here in a manner which would destroy the American industry of beet sugar production which the farmers of the United States have, under protection given by the Republican party, been building up during the last few years.

The farmers of the temperate zone can produce beet sugar successfully in competition with the sugar-cane of the tropics when both are handled by free labor, and this advantage which the American farmer will be strengthened in the United States so long as the Republican party retains its control and is able to apply the protective principle in the interests of its farmers as it did in the case of the Porto Rican bill, against which the Democrats turned their every energy. With a few years of moderate protection against the cheap labor of the tropics, the beet sugar industry in the United States will be placed fairly and squarely upon its feet. Meantime the improved condition of labor in the tropics, and the opportunities for higher wages which the guidance of the United States will give them, will more nearly equalize the cost of the two systems of production.

One further fact in regard to the world's production and producing capacity is worthy of consideration in this connection, and that is that nearly two-thirds of the sugar now imported into the United States comes from the Islands of the Pacific. The total importation of sugar into the United States in the ten months ending with April, 1890, amounted to 3,309,026,763 pounds, and of this amount 1,804,442,362

M. S. DILLEY & CO.,
12-14 FREDERICK STREET

The Avalanche

THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Advertised Letters—E. Eugena.

Monday showed 94° in the shade. Have you seen the Daisy Hay Rake? If not, call.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. A. Hornbeck, Sunday, Aug. 5th, a son.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus'.

John House, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

P. M. Bates has got another big safe in the office for burglars to try on.

Crescent Bicycles. Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Champion combined mower and reaper beats the world.

For a Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycle go to A. Kraus.

The Band will give a concert in Roscommon, next Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Fournier's Drug Store.

Attend the Ice Cream Social at the W. R. C. Hall, Saturday evening.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Crescent Bicycles. Salling, Hanson & Co.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Michelson, at Camp No. 3, Sunday, Aug. 5th, a son.

FOR SALE—Several houses in Grayling. Inquire of Dr. Leigh-ton.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon the 11th, at the usual hour.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

Regular meeting of Garfield Circle L. O. G. A. R., Friday the 10th, at the usual hour.

Crescent Bicycles. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. J. C. Hanson is taking the baths at Martinsville for her rheumatic trouble.

It will pay you to see our new life at fishing tackle before buying. Fournier's Drug Store.

FOR SALE—The house and lots known as the Metcalf property, one block north of the school house.

MARRIED—Frank S. Johnson, of this township, and Nora M. Booth, of Pittsford.

Oliver, Ward, Greenville, and Bement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

Last Sunday baked the cake. The mercury crawled up to 96° in the government thermometer.

Mrs. J. O. Goudrow and the girls took in the Niagara Falls excursion, last week.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

FREE—Illuminated Bible containing 600 pictures. Address The Economy Printing Co., Onsted, Mich.

Archie House, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday. His grain is all harvested, and he reports big crops of barley and oats.

Wagons have advanced in price, but we have received another carload and CAN DIVIDE THE ADVANCE ON THAT ACCOUNT.

Fred F. Hoelsi was in town, Saturday. He claims to have the best 6-acre field of corn in seven counties, standing from 8 to 10 feet high.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of fishing tackle which he sells at reasonable prices. The only tackle that catches the fish.

C. F. Kelley, of Frederic, was in town with his accompanying smile, Monday. Charles, as usual, is interested in the political situation.

Invest a few dollars in fertilizer and see the result. Phosphate and Potato Grower at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Dr. and Mrs. Insley took advantage of the cheap excursion to Niagara Falls, last week, and a side trip to his old home in Canada.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

The section men on the Mackinac division of the M. C. R. R. struck for higher wages, last week. They demand \$1.25 per day, in place of \$1.10. The sympathy of laboring men seems to be in favor of the strikers.

FOR SALE—Cheaper than to pay rent, one of the coziest homes in Grayling in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave organ. Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Michelson, died Monday, from ignition. It is a sad blow to the young couple.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 210, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 11th, at the usual hour.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church will serve ice cream and cake on the Court House lawn, Friday evening, Aug. 10th.

Our gallery at Grayling will be open from Aug. 17th to the 21st. Do not forget the date.

CLOSE & CO.

The Michigan Stove Co. has been awarded first prize at the Paris exposition, and Michigan Stoves have won in competition with the whole world.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

The Ladies of the Danish Lutheran Church will give an Ice Cream Social at the G. A. R. hall, Saturday evening, Aug. 11th. Everybody cordially invited. 10c pays the bill.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Mrs. J. Knecht, an old resident of this county, who removed with her husband and some of the children to Summertown, Tenn., several years ago, died Friday morning, July 3d.

L. Broila fell from a tramway in the lumber yard, Tuesday, a distance of sixteen feet and fractured two or three ribs. Dr. Woodworth made him comfortable as possible, but he will have to take an enforced rest.

A well deserved success is that of the Wolverine Soap Co., Portland, Mich., in selling their toilet and laundry soaps through canvassing agents. They pay \$3 a day, and any one desiring the agency should write them.

To Cure a Cold in one Day. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Read our clubbing proposition for the "Michigan Farmer", the best agricultural paper in the state, to January 1st, and for the "Detroit Journal", (semi-weekly) to November 10th, which covers the entire campaign, and then come in and subscribe.

Dr. W. H. Niles, has a large number of chickens, just right for broilers, which he will sell for 14 cents per pound, live weight, and will dress them ready for the broiler without charge. Older poultry at the market price. If wanted for Sunday, orders should be left Friday noon.

On account of sickness, which renders Wm. Woodburn unable to work, he would like to dispose of some good and useful books, the titles to which are as follows: Chas. Dickens' Works, in six volumes; Riddell's Cyclopaedia of Universal History; Johnston's Natural History of the Animal Kingdom, in 2 volumes; Footprints of four Centuries; Famous American Men and Women, their portraits and biographies; Wilkie Collins' Works, in 15 volumes, and various other books.

It Helped Win Battles. Twenty-nine officers and men wrote from the front to say that for scratches, bruises, cuts, wounds, sore feet and stiff joints Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for burns, skin eruptions and piles. 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

The Michigan state war claims have passed the claim division of the war department, and are now in the hands of the reviewers. It is said that the state will be allowed between \$225,000 and \$250,000 on the amount of claims presented, amounting to almost \$350,000. The figure cannot be definitely stated until the papers have passed the reviewers, but the amount to be allowed will be over \$200,000.

That Throbbing Headache would quickly leave you, if you would use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Money back if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

The Scientific American gives this receipt, which is invaluable to all: "At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child, make a room close, then take a tin cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts. Then hold the cup over a fire so as to fill the air with fumes. The little patient on inhaling the fumes, will cough up and spit out the membranes matter, and the diphtheria passes out; the ames of the tar and turpentine loosen the matter in the throat and disengage the relief that has killed the skill of physicians."

Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package! Salling, Hanson & Co.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

In his report for July Game and Fish Warden Morse says that his department investigated 237 complaints and instituted prosecutions in 63 cases. The result was 54 convictions, two dismissals and no acquittals, 7 cases still pending. The total amount of fine imposed was \$52,30. The value of the seizures was \$1,332.51. Reports from every county in the state show an increase in quail and partridge over last year, and a marked increase in brook trout and other game fish.

Farmers Pic Nic.

The 11th Annual Pic Nic of the Crawford County Farmers Association will be held on the old grounds, on Thursday, September the 6th. Everybody cordially invited. By order of President CHAS. WALDRON, Sec'y.

Prevented a Tragedy.

Timely information given Mrs. Geo. Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes, this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of its power to cure all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Fournier's drug store.

Notice to Farmers.

Farmers who want the services of a first class threshing machine, will please inform me by postal card, to enable me to lay out my route to the best advantage of all concerned. ARCHIE HOWSE.

NOTICE

My grist mill is closed for repair. No grinding this season. A. B. ROYCE, Luzerne, Mich.

Notice of Teacher's Examination.

Teacher's Examination will be held at the Court House, Aug. 10-11. Applicants should be promptly on hand at 8 a. m.

FLORA M. MARVIN, Com'r.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle and a ready market for them by a playing to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to Claggett & Blair are requested to call and settle their account, by cash or note, at once, as we want to balance our books. JUL 26 CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

J. M. Jones and family have enjoyed a visit, this week, from Dr. Eldred of Chesaning, who has been fishing on the sturgeon.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. Geo. D. Williams of Manchester, Mich., says: My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work. "This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. It is a godsend to weak, run-down and sickly people. Cure guaranteed. Only 50c. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer, use the Sherwin Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only cost you a few cents more than poor paint, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Sherwin Williams Paint. Sold by S. H. & Co.

Extraordinary Offer.

Every subscriber to the AVA-LANCHE who will pay all arrears and one year in Advance during August will receive the Michigan Farmer Free to January 1st, 1900.

Do You Want the News?

Every subscriber who will pay all arrears and one year in advance will receive the

Detroit Journal (semi-weekly) to Nov. 10th, FREE. The Journal is the leading paper in Michigan, and will give you all the news.

This space belongs

TO
WALMAR JORGENSEN,
Successor to Claggett & Blair.

We desire to welcome all the old customers of our predecessors, and hope to add many new patrons. We will endeavor by fair treatment and the best goods in our lines to gratify the demands of the most fastidious.

Potato Bug Destroyer!

To destroy potato bugs to a finish use BUG FINISH. It is a bug destroyer as well as a fertilizer, and only costs 3 cents per pound. For sale at

LUCIEN FOURNIER'S,

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"
—OR A—

CLIPPER PLOW, or a
GALE PLOW, or a
HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE.

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE.
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office.
O. PALMER.

Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$35.00 each. Cheaper machines can be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
County of Crawford, ss.
At a Session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office in said County, on the seventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

Present, JOHN J. COVENTRY, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Ballard, an incompetent person.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Edith J. Ballard, guardian of said incompetent person, praying that she may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell at private sale certain real estate, described in said petition, to pay expenses and charges and invest the proceeds thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the third day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the said petition be read at said time, and that all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said County and show cause, if any there be, why the said petition should not be allowed.

It is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the heirs at law and all persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(SEAL) JOHN J. COVENTRY, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT

DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's Law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handwritten patents sent free. This agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A thoroughly illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year in advance. Sold by all news-dealers. MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 25 F St., Washington, D. C.

YOU CAN PATENT

Anything you invent or improve, also get CAVEAT, TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch or photo for free examination and advice.

BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. No money to pay. Write to C. A. SNOW & CO. Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOSHUA'S

Fifth Great

Annual Clearing Sale!

Look well to your own interest, and attend this sale. No matter what you want we can supply you at a much lower price than usual, in many cases at half price or less. There is not one item in this announcement but what is an unmatchable and extraordinary bargain.

It will pay you to visit our store for the next 30 days, and share in the money-making opportunities that are here. Our stock must be reduced, and prices have been cut with a thoroughness and good will that is bound to insure rapid selling.

Below we will quote you a few prices:

5 and 6c Prints for	4c	25c Ladies' Fast Black Hose	15c
7 and 8c Prints for	5c	Men's All Wool Suits	4.75
9, 7 and 8c Gingham	5c	Men's Cashmere Suits	5.00
12 and 15c French Gingham	8c	Men's Black Clay Worsted Suits	6.75
10 and 12 cents Madras Cloth	8c	Men's Blue Slate Flannel Suits	8.00
30 in. Percales	8c	English Melton Suits	10.00
10c Chambré	7c	Boys Suits from \$1.00 to \$5.00.	
25c and 35c Cashmeres	21c	Children's Wash Suits	35c
50c Cashmeres	35c	\$1.00 Men's Oil Grain Shoes	1.25
25c Hair Cloth	15c	\$2.00 Men's Tan Colored Shoes	1.50
Men's Working Shirts	21c	\$2.50 Men's Chocolate Shoes	2.00
40c Men's Working Shirts	39c	\$1.25 Ladies' Dongola Shoes,	
1.00 Men's Working Pants	79c	sizes 5 to 8,	90c
2.50 and 3.00 Corduroy Pants	1.90	\$2.50 Ladies' Shoes	1.75
25c Men's Underwear	15c	\$3.00 Ladies' Shoes	2.25
20c and 25c Ladies' Underwear	10c	50c Children's Slippers	35c
10c Children's Underwear	5c	\$1.50 Boys Shoes	1.25
10c Ladies' Fast Black Hose	7c		

We have not space to mention all our prices, but all goods will go in like proportion. This sale is for 30 days, and for CASH ONLY.

JOSEPH'S CASH STORE,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.
(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

A Farmer's Advice.

A farmer to his wife did say,
"What is the use for us to pay
So much for goods in other towns
When we buy cheaper, I'll be bound,
At Blumenthal & Baumgarth's.

The other merchants set the price,
But they outsell them in a trice.
Buy at a store where all is neat,
And where their prices no one beat—
At Blumenthal & Baumgarth's.

They set the pace at prices low,
And are the firm which keep them so.
And people buy the goods they sell,
Assured that they are doing well,
At Blumenthal & Baumgarth's.

They discount all their bills, folks say,
And this is sure the only way
To make their prices people please,
And undersell their foes with ease,
At Blumenthal & Baumgarth's.

The town folks, too, all sing their praise,
As more they learn their selling ways.
The more they buy the more they ought
Appreciating bargains bought
At Blumenthal & Baumgarth's.

This rhyme is bad, the subject's good,
You read the stuff—I knew you would.
And if you hold your purse string tight
You're sure of goods and prices right
At Blumenthal & Baumgarth's.

We will sell all our \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 Shirtwaists for 75 cents.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

THE BIG STORE. Grayling, Mich.

Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary.

Regular \$10.00

Dictionary for \$3.75.

Grossly enlarged and revised to date. Advantages of Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary over every other dictionary published. First, it is the latest dictionary published containing all the new words, phrases and definitions that are known to the present time. Second, it contains fully 25,000 more words, phrases and definitions than are in Webster's International Dictionary. Third, it contains fully 45,000 more words, phrases and definitions than are in Webster's and Worcester's Later, Unabridged Dictionary. Fourth, it contains fully 250,000 more words, phrases and definitions than are in Webster's International Dictionary. Fifth, it contains 500 more pages of lettery matter than any of the latest dictionaries. Sixth, the arrangement is superior to that of any other dictionary published, for it gives the words of the English language defined originally by Noah Webster, which is followed by all the new words, phrases and definitions that have come into use up to date. Seventh, the exact reference is given to all quotations, together with the author within whose dictionary the author only is cited. Eighth, it is cheaper in price than any other dictionary. Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary is printed on first-class paper, made expressly for this book, from clear type, and is handsomely and artistically bound in elegant half Russia, marbled covers, for only \$3.75. For the student, the business man, the home and the library this is the only book that is healthy to the eye. Send your order now. ONLY \$3.75. Send for our special illustrated book catalogue, free. Address all orders to

THE WERNER COMPANY,
Publishers and Manufacturers, AKRON, OHIO.
(The Werner Company is a thoroughly reliable publisher.)

FATE.

Two shall be born the whole wide world apart.
And speak in different tongues, and have no thought
Each of the other's being, and no heed;
And these o'er unknown seas to unknown lands
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death;
And, all unconsciously, shape every act
And bend each wandering step to this one end—
That one day out of darkness they shall meet
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.

And two shall walk some narrow way of life,
So nearly side by side that should one turn
Ever so little space to left or right.
They needs must stand acknowledged face to face,
And yet, with wistful eyes that never meet,
With groping hands that never clasp, and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary days
And die unsatisfied: and this is fate.
—Mrs. Susan Mary Spaulding.

Myrtle's Farmer Lover.

By FANNY MAY.

"Mamma, you must combine your influence with mine to induce papa to allow us to spend the summer at Newport. I learned to-day that the Livingstones have engaged rooms there for the season, and that Earl, their handsome son, is expected to return from abroad and join them. You know how he admired me when we met in society last winter, and once at Newport—it will be an easy matter for me to complete the conquest of his heart and win him for a husband."

"I will speak to your father again, Rosamond, dear, was Mrs. Melville's answer after listening to the above speech uttered by her handsome daughter, and will tell him what an advantage it may be for you to spend the summer at Newport, instead of going to our old home at Rosevale, as he so much wishes us to do."

"Rosevale," sneeringly echoed Rosamond with a disdainful toss of her golden head, and an angry flash of her turquoise blue eyes.

"Why," she more carefully continued, "the mere mention of the place makes me shudder, and if papa thinks I will permit myself to be buried out of sight of the world in that obscure and dreary country village, where it was the misfortune of myself and my sister to be born, and where we were compelled to live before he became wealthy enough to buy us our elegant city home here, he is mistaken. I have determined to go to Newport, and to Newport I will go, and if he refuses to accompany you and I there, let him go to Rosevale with Myrtle for his companion. It is better for her to accompany him, for she is so simple and awkward yet to be introduced in fashionable society, and you know how she agrees with papa in thinking Rosevale the most charming place in the world."

A few hours later, with her mother's aid Rosamond succeeded in gaining her father's consent to allow them to spend the summer at Newport.

At first he had utterly refused to listen to their request, but Mrs. Melville at last won the victory and overruled all his objections by declaring that Rosamond with her peerless beauty would succeed in winning the heart of handsome Earl Livingstone, whose princely fortune made him the most valued prize in the matrimonial market.

"Let them go, Myrtle, dear," said Mr. Melville, while he tenderly patted the cheek of his favorite younger daughter. "While they are wearing their lives out in the many dissipations of fashionable society, you and I will enjoy ourselves hugely in the dear old farm house you loved so well as a child, and that has always been more of a home to me than this elegant city house I bought to please your mother and your sister Rosamond."

Three weeks later found Mrs. Melville and Rosamond on their way to Newport, while Mr. Melville and Myrtle were whirled away in the direction of Rosevale, their picturesque country home nestling amid the wooded hills of New England.

The sun was just setting as father and daughter drove up to the rambling farm house with its pearl white walls thickly covered with nodding ruby red roses, and the sky was all one glowing flash of gold, against which stood out bold and clear the purple amethystine tops of the distant hills.

And as dawn from their heights swept the fresh mountain wind, the roses did not outrival in hue the flush on Myrtle's cheek, or the sunlight the sparkle in her blue brown eyes, as drawing a deep breath of rapture, she smilingly exclaimed: "How lovely it is here, papa. It seems like a dream of fairy land."

Beautiful indeed as a dream of fairy land did the days seem to pass to Myrtle after that.

plexion, sparkling golden brown eyes, and its frame of shining chestnut curls. To Leigh Carroll she seemed more than charming, and a very angel among women, as in her mist like white summer draperies she stood with him at the close of a perfect summer day in the odoriferous garden of the picturesque farm house.

And while the stars swung out like twinkling lamps of gold in the purple tinted sky above, and the roses, heavy with sweetness, nodded softly in the faint breeze all about them, and drew the young girl tenderly to him and whispered in her ear:

"The sweet old tale, that though so old, To hearts that love, is ever new," and was made the happiest of men by her promise to become his bride.

"Myrtle, my peerless love, sweet angel of my life," he tenderly murmured when at last they walked back through the golden fire of the starlight toward the farm house, "are you sure you will never regret your promise to become the wife of one who is only a country farmer?"

"I am sure that I will never regret anything, Leigh," was her softly spoken answer, with downcast eyes and flushing face, "if I am only blessed with your love."

The following day Leigh sought an interview with Mr. Melville, and remained closeted with him so long that Myrtle, who was trembling with impatience to learn the result, began to fear that her lover had failed to gain her father's consent to their marriage.

But when at last the long interview was ended it needed only one look at her Leigh's happy smiling face to convince her that her father's consent was assured, while the latter to make assurance doubly sure patted her on the head while with a quiet chuckle he said:

"I hear my little pet has decided to become a farmer's wife and make dear old Rosevale her future home. Her decision is indeed a wise one."

Myrtle wrote at once, and informed her mother and sister of her engagement, and Mr. Melville chuckled still more when Myrtle read him the scornfully worded answer to her letter, penned by the haughty Rosamond.

"You have disgraced us, Myrtle," wrote the proud beauty, "and papa must surely be insane to encourage you in your mad folly to wed one so far beneath you. I, for one, will never consent to acknowledge an ignorant country bumpkin as my sister's husband, while mamma is equally firm in her determination to refuse to receive him as her son-in-law. Her heart is almost broken since she received the letter announcing your engagement, and she intends to leave Newport at once for Rosevale, that she may see you and persuade you to see in its true light the mad folly of which you are guilty."

Much to the surprise of Mrs. Melville and Rosamond, while they were preparing to leave Newport, they received a telegram from Mr. Melville, containing the words, "Do not come, for we will soon join you at Newport."

Although she did not write it in her letter to Myrtle, Rosamond was not at all averse now to leaving Newport.

For, although she had resigned as the leading belle of the fair city by the sea, and countless admirers had bowed before the shining of her rare beauty, handsome, kindly looking Earl Livingstone did not make one of their number.

"Earle will not join us for three or four weeks," was Ethel Livingstone's answer, when Rosamond, with the most bitter disappointment in her heart, questioned her about her brother's absence.

"For," added Ethel, "he is paying a long promised visit to the country home of a favorite aunt, whom it was his chief delight to visit when a boy."

Soon after sending the telegram Mr. Melville accompanied by Myrtle and her lover, Leigh Carroll, were on their way to Newport.

When at last they reached it they were shown at once to the elegantly furnished room where Mrs. Melville and Rosamond were anxiously awaiting their coming.

Mrs. Melville, with the proud, cold air of an offended queen, was waiting to greet them, but Rosamond stood at the open window with her eyes steadfastly fixed on the gleaming sea waves beyond, for she had determined to ignore even the existence of her sister's betrothal.

But as her father, in introducing to his wife Myrtle's intended husband, uttered the familiar name of Earle Livingstone, Rosamond quickly turned and then stood like a figure carved in marble, while the shining waves beyond seemed chanting a requiem for all her bright hopes of happiness and love that died then and there a cruel death.

For standing before her, looking most radiantly happy with her sister Myrtle clinging to his arm, was Earle Livingstone, the handsome, kindly man Rosamond herself had learned to love as well as her selfish nature was capable of loving any one, and whom she had so vainly schemed to win.

As Mrs. Melville and Rosamond's surprise was great, Myrtle's was still greater, as she heard her handsome father, lover addressed as Earle Livingstone, whom she had heard of as the most wealthy and talented of men.

Then in answer to the astonished, questioning look she cast in her father's direction, Mr. Melville said:

"There can be no time better than the present for an explanation of what must seem strange to you all. This gentleman," turning to Earle, "came to Rosevale to pay a long promised visit to the home of his aunt, Mrs. Carroll, and when he learned that his nearest neighbor, namely myself, was a millionaire, with a charming daughter, he determined to be known as Leigh Carroll, his absent cousin, and see if, as a common farmer, he could win a wife who would love him for love's sweet sake alone, and not for his princely fortune, as he believed so many others among the fair sex had done?"

"He succeeded," added Mr. Melville, with a regally twinkling in his eyes, "for my little Myrtle here learned to love him as Leigh Carroll, the poor

country farmer, and I, too, believed him to be such, and did not guess the truth until he asked my consent to make Myrtle his wife, and confessed to me that he had won her love long ago."

Soon after Myrtle became the happy bride of her king like lover, who had won her for "love's sweet sake alone," and Rosamond was forced to conceal her heart agony and disappointment as best she might, while most bitterly did she regret that she had not decided, like her sister, to accompany her father to Rosevale.

FISHERS OF TURTLE.

The Tennessee the Greatest Fresh Water Turtle Stream in the World.

The Tennessee River is the greatest fresh-water turtle stream in the world, and the Cumberland is famous for its prolific turtle field. The Tennessee has its source in the mountains and cuts its way through a rocky country, rendering it perfectly clear at normal depth. The turtle of the clear streams, though smaller, are more valuable in the markets than the huge monsters taken from the muddy Mississippi. There are huge turtle pens along the Tennessee River, where hundreds of them are kept securely after being captured. Some turtles have been taken from the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers which the natives swear weigh from 400 to 600 pounds. These enormous catches are rare, and the money is made by selling the smaller ones. Washington and New York furnish the best markets, and many "diamond-backed Chesapeake terrapin" of the famous caterers really came from Tennessee.

The small turtles are captured for food and the larger ones for their shells, of which many domestic articles are made. The heaviest loads are taken in huge frame traps set in the swiftest channel of a bayou. The negro locates a turtle sitting in shallow water and wades in after him with a fork-stick. They tense the turtle until he becomes mad and pokes out his head to hiss, then the forked stick is shoved over his head and the turtle is hauled out of the water. The large ones are killed outright and boiled in giant pots until the shell comes off. The shells are then scraped and polished.

The pearl-hunters through the rivers every summer. Thousands of them are dredging for the mussel, or fresh water clam. The shells of several varieties are gathered by the ton and shipped up the Mississippi River to the pearl-butt factories. There are a dozen varieties of the mussel, but only two are valuable to the factories. Some years ago an Austrian button manufacturer accidentally discovered the value of the American shells, in an Illinois town on the Mississippi. He found that, if anything, it was superior to the shells dug up from the Danube. The trade has grown until an army of collectors are strung out along the big river from New Orleans to La Crosse.

Along the river are shacks in scores. In which the families engaged in the hunt find shelter. Outside are long troughs mounted on brick foundations, and the shells are boiled in these. Pans, rafts, bathtubs and skilns are used in the catch. A trap made of heavy plumb's pipe is placed over each boat. To the pipe are strung lines set at six-inch intervals, which run fore and aft. Four-pronged hooks made of old wire are fastened to the lines. The boat is pushed out from the bank for work.

The fresh water clam points his nose upstream and invariably keeps his mouth open. He lies on the river bottom waiting for something to come along, when he will greedily seize it and never let go. The trap with the dozens of hooks is lifted over the side of the punt lying upstream and the clams at once lay violent hold upon it, as many as can get a grip on a prong.

The fisherman hauls them in until his boat is filled. At the factory the shells are soaked in a fluid for some days. The shell goes through a half-dozen processes before it is finished as a pearl button. The shell must be thick enough to stand the trimming to the proper size.—Chicago Record.

Those who ride much in the street cars have no doubt often noticed that some conductors have a habit, when giving transfer tickets, of wetting their fingers with saliva, and then tearing off the tickets and handing them more or less wet to the passengers.

The conductors also frequently hold bills between the teeth. Aside from being unsanitary, the custom is objectionable from a sanitary point of view.

It is known that one New York conductor had a tubercular ulcer of the tongue. It is, of course, conceivable that among the large number of men employed on the cars, there are some who are affected with other specific diseases, which may easily be spread among the passengers, that they come in contact with.—New York World.

Story of a Boer Boy.

There are many boys in the Boer army. Four of them are sons of Retz, the secretary of state. His father told me proudly of how the youngest, who was fifteen years old, covered a British Tommy and called upon him to hold up his hands. As his comrades had already surrendered, the Tommy threw down his gun and said to the boy: "I don't care. I'm blooming well sick of this blooming war, anyway. Ain't you?" "Oh, no," protested Retz simply, "for father says: that when the war is over he's going to send me back to school.—Richard Harding Davis in New York Herald.

Lost Popularity.

An Atchison woman, who three days ago was considered the most popular woman in town, has not one friend left; instead of sympathizing with her friends, as she has heretofore, she began telling them her troubles.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We now have seventy new ships of war built or building.

The bee industry employs 300,000 persons, and the revenue from it, is about \$20,000,000 a year.

The kangaroos, which used to be a plague in Australia, are now getting so scarce that it pays to raise them in herds.

The wheat crop this year of one state of the union, Kansas, was worth more than all the gold product of South Africa for twelve months.

The Chinese, like the Boers, began preparing for war several years before they began it. Both acted upon a familiar and well established maxim.

The United States last year exported more meat products, leaving out sheep and mutton, than all the rest of the world combined. The amount was nearly \$200,000,000, and the great products of Indian corn are the foundation of the trade.

Women delegates appeared for the first time in both national conventions this year. Is this a case where a twentieth century event casts its shadow before?

The Journal of Commerce shows that the fire losses for the first six months of the year foot up \$103,298,900 in the United States and Canada. For the first six months of 1899 the total was \$85,609,750. The increase, it will be seen, is something appalling.

In San Diego County, Cal., recently there died at the great age of 133 years Augustine, chief of the Sequoia tribe of Indians. He had ruled the tribe over one hundred years, and in all that time had never been incapacitated by sickness for more than one day at a time.

A new summer charity has been introduced by Jewish women of Cincinnati, who furnish free trolley rides for convalescents among their sick poor. In many cases such a ride affords the single opportunity of the year to see open fields and wide horizons, and is said to be of incalculable medicinal value.

In railroad mileage the United States has 39.92 per cent. of all the railroads of the world, or 186,245 miles out of a total of 469,539 miles. This is 18,735 miles more than all Europe, 7,551 miles more than all Europe and Africa and 4,245 miles more than all Europe and Australasia.

London promises soon to have a greater number of fine collections of art than any other city of the world. The latest addition to these palaces of art is the Wallace collection at Hertford House, which has been opened to the public. It includes paintings, porcelains and other objects of art, many of which are priceless because of their great rarity.

The gypsies of the United States held a three days' convention in St. Joseph, Mich., the other day, and it is said to have been the first "National" convention ever held by them in the country. There was a lively struggle in the selection of chief. The balloting lasted all one day, and Gene Ferrando of Indiana was elected by a two-thirds vote over Gale Maracle of Kentucky.

Canada is now to have the honor of possessing the longest bridge span in the world. The new bridge is to cross the St. Lawrence at Quebec. It will be of the cantilever type, and not the suspension. The central span will be 1,800 feet, as opposed to the 1,600 feet of the Brooklyn bridge and the 1,700 feet of the Forth bridge, in Scotland. The work will cost \$4,500,000, and it is another triumph for American engineering enterprise, that the contract has been let to an American concern.

The illiteracy of Russia exceeds that of any other country claiming to have a civilized government. In 10,000 villages of the vast empire there is not a school, and it is estimated that not twenty per cent. of the population of the empire has acquired even the rudiments of a common school education. It has been figured out that if the czar would disband 100,000 men of the vast army he would thereby save money enough to provide a school or each of these villages.

The comment of the experts in the German newspapers regarding the Zeppelin airship is rather unfavorable. The general verdict is that it lacks practicability. Eye witnesses pointed out the fact that it was impossible for the airship, acting under the most favorable winds and conditions, to return to the starting point. The experts noted the fact that, even under the favorable conditions under which the experiment was effected, the airship was damaged considerably.

According to a late consular report Siberia now has a population of 8,000,000 and can support 80,000,000 up on the basis of the present density of population in European Russia. The excess of births over deaths in Russia is being colonized in Siberia largely at Government expense for transportation. The output of gold from Siberia is about one-tenth of the world's output, and the coal measures are enormous. The average freight rate on the Transiberian Railroad is about one-half cent per ton per mile.

One slanders the whole canine race in calling the masher a puppy. He hasn't a mainly instinct. He is a coward of the first water, with such ideas of the dignity and honor of womanhood as would disgrace a brute. He has

neither brains, nor conscience, nor sense of propriety. He is a foe to society, a concealed, insufferable little pest, that is really dignified by being arrested by an honest policeman. Nothing short of the fist of a manly man or a horsewhip, vigorously applied, is really adequate to his case. Unhappily these are forbidden by the law, and besides, the masher takes pains to ply his avocation when no men are in sight, so that, of necessity, the only remedy against him is the vigilant detective, exclaims the New York News.

The German government has established at Hamburg an institute for the study of nautical hygiene—or in other words a place where ship's doctors and doctors who practice in seaports can receive special instruction in the treatment of diseases prevalent, especially among seafaring people. The diseases of scurvy, etc., that used to be so common among the sailors of the old day are now almost extinct, owing to better diet and sanitary conditions on board ship, but new diseases have appeared in their place. Among these are beri-beri, malaria, blackwater fever and other tropical disorders. England already has at Liverpool and London establishments for the special treatment of sailors' diseases.

Early developments in the common use of the automobile as a pleasure vehicle are foreshadowed in the provision which is now being made for the charging and storage of electric and other automobiles. A station recently opened in New York City has five storerooms. Each floor is asphalted, and contains some 5,000 square feet of available space. The upper floors communicate by means of a freight elevator capable of lifting the heaviest automobile built. Here all kinds of automobiles are cleaned, stored, repaired and kept in order, and there is a large stock of electric and steam vehicles on hire. There is talk of establishing a number of charging hydrants of the pump in the slot variety—in outlying districts, for the convenience of those who wish to make an extended tour into the country.

The average yearly expense of the class graduating at Yale this year has been about \$930, a sum somewhat less than the average of the ten years preceding. One student during one year expended only \$75. One wealthy student spent \$5,670 in one year. Of the 327 members of the class sixty-nine met their expenses partially by their earnings, and fifteen per cent. were almost wholly dependent upon their own exertions. The principal occupations pursued were assisting church sexton, acting as church organist, shoveling snow, serving as motorman, typewriting, tutoring, editing college publications, soliciting advertisements, acting as machinists, clerking in stores, managing eating clubs. The average age of the class is something over twenty-three years.

The report of the United States Life-Saving Service shows, in a wonderful way, that suffering, danger, and death are not considered by ordinary men as disadvantages to be regarded when the service to which they are called is honorable one. For two dollars a day, men will take any risk to save life. The medals awarded show, also, that volunteers offer themselves with alacrity, when there is a real occasion. These records suggest the idea that soldiers would display courage, perseverance, and other heroic qualities with equal readiness if the object to be attained was the saving of life instead of the destroying of it. That which makes war the great rival of peace is the chance it offers to exercise the manly qualities, observes the Christian Register.

Chicago is to have a parental school for the reformation of truant boys with some novel features. It is to be situated on a forty-acre tract in the suburbs, and is to be conducted on the cottage plan, with twenty-five boys in each cottage, under the constant supervision of a teacher. While life in the parental school is to be made reasonably pleasant for the boys, the conditions are to be such that they will be glad to go home. They are to be kept busy from the time they get up until they go to bed, with practically no time that they can call their own. They will be required to work in the garden, make beds, wash dishes, sweep floors, and do a hundred and one things. The boys will not like such a life, and if they promise to go to school and do better they will be allowed to go home, but upon parole. Monthly reports will be received concerning their conduct. If the reports are not encouraging the boys will be brought back.

Control of the Camphor Product. "Formosa now controls the camphor product of the world," says United States Consul Davidson at Tamsui, in a recent dispatch to the State Department at Washington. The Japanese annual production, says the consul, has dwindled to 300,000 pounds; the Chinese yield has never exceeded 220,000 pounds, while the Formosan supply, increasing yearly, reached 7,000,000 pounds in 1895, and the yield for the last four years has ranged over 5,000,000 pounds.

To take full advantage of this favorable situation, the government has placed the manufacture under its control and made the sale of camphor a monopoly, with two apparent objects in view: first, increased revenue, and second, a more complete control over the camphor forests.

Kittens as Food in China. Kittens and puppies are offered for sale in the markets of China and these are fattened on clean food before they are slaughtered. Rats are not used as much as some exaggerated accounts on that subject would indicate.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

About the Size of It. The Youth—What is the secret of true happiness? The Sage—To have what you want when you want it.—Chicago News.

An Insinuation. She—Are you going to study medicine? He—No; I haven't the heart to kill a fly.—Chicago News.

Making the Most of It. She was a Smith, and he as well—A name one cannot do much with. You'd think, and yet the grandson of These two is called John Smith Smith-Smith.—Detroit Journal.

A Sign. Mr. Popleigh—They are having another lovers' quarrel down in the parlor. Mrs. Popleigh—How do you know? Mr. Popleigh—The light is on full head.—Puck.

Her Sarcasm. "I wrote to ask Miss Jimp to return my love letters?" "What did she do about it?" "She replied that she would gladly send them back if she could find them."—Chicago Record.

Morose. "Isn't this climate changeable?" asked the stranger in Gum Hollow. "It is," answered the pessimistic pioneer, "until it turns good," and disagreeable. Then it stays right settled."—Washington Star.

Quite Fresh. The Mistress—For mercy's sake, Mary, why did you buy so much milk? The Maid—It was such an opportunity, Ma'am. The man assured me that the milk was perfectly fresh; so I bought enough to last for the whole week.—Boston Transcript.

Just Why He Skulked. Officer (to straggler)—What are you standing behind that tree for? The enemy is flying. Straggler—Hurrah! That's just the opportunity I've been waiting for; I'm a first class wing shot.—Richmond Dispatch.

Would Have Spoilt the Effect. Photographer—Excuse me, sir, but you have been sitting on your hat for the last ten minutes. Customer (furious)—Well, why in the thunder didn't you tell me before? Photographer—I wished you to look pleasant, sir.—Ohio State Journal.

Really! How Surprising! "So you are to be married next week, Miss Bunk?" "Yes, Mr. Timkins." "I congratulate you. Who is the happy man?" "Why, Mr. Timkins, I'm surprised. He isn't happy yet; he won't be happy till he gets me."

Severe on the Company. "I am sorry to hear your house was burned last night, Ruggles. But it was insured, wasn't it?" "Yes. That's what hurts the worst. I'm a stockholder in the company that insured it, and this makes the fourth loss since last week!"—Chicago Tribune.

Accepted the Tip. "If you have asked my daughter to marry you, sir, you must give her up. You must back out, sir." "I'll back out, all right," said the trembling youth, and keeping an eye on the irascible old gentleman he backed all the way into the street.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Deficiency in the Attic. "I am a self-made man," said the grand individual. "Well, you are all right except as to your head," commented the other part of the conversation. "How's that?" "The part you talk with is out of proportion to the part you think with."—Baltimore American.

Youthful Strategy. Jones—See those boys throwing one of their number into the water? And he doesn't seem to mind it a bit! Jims—Of course not! His mother told him not to go in the water, and he's having his gang throw him in, so he can tell her a whole lot of bad boys got hold of him and threw him in.—New York World.

Just Like the Women. "You say you are a member of a large family?" she suggested. "Large!" he exclaimed bitterly. "Well, I have accumulated three new sisters already this summer, and the resort season hasn't fairly opened yet." And still she said "This is so sudden," which the proposal finally came.

Between Friends. Maude—One can dress very nicely without spending much if one only has a little taste. Clara—Then you ought to dress better than you do. Maude—Why, pray? Clara—Well, you don't spend much, and I'm sure you have little taste.—Chicago News.

An Object of Interest. "Are you still resolute in your idea of being a singer?" "I ain't," answered the young man. "Are you attracting any notice?" "Some. While I was practicing yesterday two of the neighbors stopped at the door to ask what was the matter with me, and to inquire if they could be of any assistance."—Washington Star.

Corby's Pole Fair. One of the most curious of Whit-monday customs is that which is observed once in every twenty years at Corby, Northamptonshire. The inhabitants assemble at an early hour, stop up all roads and byways in the parish and demand toll of all who desire to pass through the village on that day. In case of noncompliance, the traveler is placed on a stout pole and carried vi et armis through the streets, escorted by the shouting populace. "Pole Fair," as it is called, is not without historical interest. It appears that Queen Elizabeth granted the inhabitants of Corby a charter to free them from serving on juries at Northampton, and to free the knights of the shire from the militia law. The custom of taking toll has been observed every twenty years in commemoration of the granting of the charter, and it will be interesting to note whether it will be allowed to fall into desuetude when next due, in 1902.—London Chronicle.

TRUNKS WERE WANTED.

After a While He Got a Chance to Indicate His Preference of Valerites. The tall floorwalker found him wandering around the big store as though bewildered.

"Have you been waited-on, sir?" "No, I would like to see some trunks."

"Trunks? Yes, sir! Simmons, take this gentleman up on the elevator and show him our new display of trunks." Simmons, a smart clerk with a chip diamond and a ten-story collar, piloted the customer to the trunk department.

"Here they are, sir," began Simmons in a rapid-fire tone of voice. "Everything in trunks that a person could possibly wish. We carry exclusive styles and sell more than any other house in the city."

"I am afraid you do not understand me." "Oh, yes, I do. How is this trunk over here?" "Really, sir, I—"

"Oh, I see, you wish something larger. Going down to the sea, eh? Well, I wish I had the time to go. But what do you think of this size?" "I do not—"

"Still wish something larger? Well, I guess you are right, a man cannot be too careful with his stiff hats, etc. Ever hear that joke about a man buying a 4x6 trunk to carry his toothbrush in? But how is this trunk?" "If you will only—"

"Let you do your own selecting? Of course I will! I have been presumptuous in even suggesting. But what do you think of this white enamelled trunk? Isn't it a beauty?" "I do not—"

"Too fancy, eh? Well, I guess you are right. Something durable would suit you better. Here is something that will defy a railroad collision." "If you will only listen—"

"I guess you don't wish this old style, round top?" "I don't wish any—"

"Then you'd like to see some satchels?" "No, sir; I don't wish any satchels." "Well, sir, I always try to be courteous, but there is a limit to patience. There is a limit to mine. I have been trying to tell you that I wished to see some bathing trunks for the last twenty minutes."

"Bathing trunks? Well, to think that I have been standing here all this time for nothing." And then the smart clerk turned on his heel and left the customer to find the bathing trunks in the "gents' furnishing" department.—Chicago Daily News.

TALLEST OF LIVING MEN. European Scientists Are Interested in a Resident of Minnesota. The biggest living man is Lewis Wilkins, who is now arousing great interest in the scientific circles of Europe.

Wilkins was born on a farm near St. Paul, Minn., in 1874. When he was but ten years of age he measured six feet in height and now has grown to the tremendous height of 107 1/4 inches—just three-quarters of an inch less than nine feet and weighs 304 pounds.

There have been other tall men and women before Wilkins, and scientists have striven in vain to account for these freaks of nature. Only lately a plausible story has been put forward by a French physician, Dr. Marie, who says that gigantism is nothing more or less than a disease. This disease generally occurs in patients between the age of eighteen and thirty-five, and is first called "acromegaly" (from two Greek words meaning "enlargement of the extremities"). If the patient is not attacked until after he is eighteen the ends of the bones in the arms and legs are enlarged and prolonged slightly, but if this disease has attacked a child at or soon after birth gigantism is the result. The bones are prolonged all along their length, grow unnaturally and the result is a giant.

When you see a big man it is therefore a question whether he is unusually strong or whether he is a sufferer from acromegaly. All giants have not been acromegalic, according to Dr. Marie. He mentions two giants in the French army who did not belong to this class. One was Charles Freut, a cavalry soldier, who was six feet eleven inches, and another was Marat, a drum major in the Nineteenth Regiment of infantry, who measured six feet nine inches.

Perhaps the greatest giant who ever lived before Wilkins was Charles Byrne, an Irishman. He measured nine feet two inches. His skeleton is still preserved, proving beyond question his enormous size. He was probably acromegalic. Other giants are Constantine, born at Zurich, in Switzerland, eight feet one inch; Herold, born at Leipzig, seven feet six inches, and Lady Emma, eight feet one inch.—Golden Penny.